

We are determined to have 1000 new subscribers within a few months. We want a large number of vigorous agents for longer or shorter terms, besides the efforts of all our friends. This cause in Maine must and shall go ahead. The future is bright, only let us be men.

A week or two since, we received a letter, from which the following is an extract, and to which the writer forgot to put his name. If he will send us his name, we will credit the money received, and send him a receipt.—PUB. INQUIRER.

"SWEDEN, Sept. 27, 1851.
Bro. WILLEY:—I beg pardon for not remitting my subscription when my last year closed, and only say that absence from home was the cause."

NEW SHARON.
We shall find it in our way to spend next Sabbath and Monday in N. Sharon, and address the people both evenings if convenient. Friends will please give notice.

HOWARD HEALTH LEDGER.—This is a new paper which has appeared in our city, and is the organ of the "Health Insurance Association." It is to be issued monthly, and often if support is sufficient. It is free to members, and 60 cts., to subscribers. Office 177 Fore Street.

ABOUT DEMOCRACY DETAINED.—A warrant for the arrest of a man as a slave was lately issued in New York, and the arrest attempted at Hudson; but somebody committed the 'treason' of giving notice of the bloodhound's approach, and the victim fled.

Attention is invited to the advertisement of the Temperance Life Insurance Company.—It is the best thing of the kind we have yet seen started.

THE INQUIRER.
Our friends will please accept our thanks for their kindness and efforts for this paper. The last few weeks have been cheering, and we anticipate much hereafter. The hunkers seem a little anxious that the circulation of this paper should not be extended much more; and while that is not very strange it is possible that others may have other notions.

RUM IN SKOWHEGAN.
Some time since Dr. Mann was prosecuted under the liquor law, plead guilty and was fined. He then began a war against the law, and a plot to make the town refund the fine. A great bluster was made, the cry of persecution raised, a convention was called to aid the clamor, and several military companies were induced to "train" on the occasion by fraudulent pretenses it seems, and in this way a few hundred men and boys turned out "to see the monkey." When the right time came, Mann began his harangue, several inflammatory, foolish resolutions against the law were declared in the uproar to be passed, and the press impudently requested to publish them. Drunkenness is said to have wound up this "temperance" occasion.—It is said that Mann way-laid the soldiers on their way home with the rumbottle.

The next step was to procure signers enough to a petition to compel the calling of a town meeting to vote Mann's money back. He made every effort to get out the disciples of "strippings," driving all day Sunday, and then was easily voted down by a decisive majority.

We hope if that extra humbug violates the law again the friends of temperance will not fail to find it out, and try another dose of "strippings and molasses."

CHRISTIAN STATESMAN.
This is the name of a new colonization paper issued at Washington by Messrs. Gurley & Goodloe. We acknowledge the favor of the back numbers. It is a large, handsome paper, and devoted to a bad cause. If, as it politely asserts, it is only a few of the more rabid abolitionists at the north and disunionists at the south who oppose colonization, while the great mass of the people think it a good thing, we do not see the necessity of such a paper. It is really a waste of means.

The more particular object is not very distinctly avowed, which is, to lead the general government into a vast scheme of shipping native, useful laborers of their country to Africa, whose skins are not of the constitutional color, at an expense of untold millions, and without a shadow of constitutional authority. This is the object—this its "Christian statesmanship!"—There is, however, frankness in owning what is the real and only basis of the whole colonization scheme. It says:

"We are far from justifying the prejudice against color; we recognize it to be merely prejudice founded in the long enslavement of the African race in this country—a prejudice which Europeans are free from, and which we do not entertain towards Indians, Chinese, and other races more deeply tinged than the mulattoes of this country. But the existing prejudice is a fact, and however ill-grounded, no argument will remove it."

MERELY A PREJUDICE.—founded on slavery! Nothing is truer than that. "Merely a prejudice"—founded on injuries inflicted. And so obviously wrong—wicked—mean—must such prejudice against our fellow men necessarily be, that the editor is forced to say he is "far from justifying it."

How does the Bible treat such a prejudice? It reproves, rebukes, condemns, denounces, damns. "If any man say, I love God, and hate his brother, he is a liar." "He that hate his brother is a murderer." "Repent." "Love thy neighbor." That is christianity, and christian statesmanship.

How does colonization treat this "mere prejudice"—disgraceful—unreasonable—cruel? It declares it "immutable"—beyond "argument" and of course beyond christianity;—it rebukes, condemns not, but yields to it, builds upon it its whole superstructure thereby encouraging it, and makes its defense necessary to its own existence.

The contrast with christian principle and policy cannot be mistaken. It is "another gospel," and its statesmanship is that which in all Europe has persecuted the Jews, and which drove the Moors out of Spain. To 4,000,000 on this continent Colonization is the Mission of Despair.

The Supreme Court of this state has decided that the child of Dr. Richardson, of Hallowell, has been unlawfully withheld from him by Mrs. Franksworth of Bridgton, and must be given up. This is most obviously just, and all who know a parent's heart will participate in the father's joy.

The coalition of the local free soil parties of Massachusetts is one of the most remarkable movements on record. As an illustration of the power of party machinery in the hands of ambitious and unscrupulous leaders, hardly a parallel.—Portland Advertiser.

It is quite as remarkable a political fact that a coalition is ever made of coalitions by the of the old parties when it gains by them. The virtue of the loser alone is shocked. It could be vastly better for society if there were no coalitions were there one. When the people want a thing done they ought to be at liberty to combine together in such manner as they please and do it without asking party managers. We rejoice at every sign of the approach of such a day.

We differ entirely with the Advertiser. That coalition is not the work of "leaders," but of a people. The whigs had abandoned all their professions of freedom and followed Daniel Webster to the foot of the slave power in base sycophancy. Boston had been dierbed of her ancient glory by slave catching, and the old spirit and pride of the State had been outrageously insulted. Hopes of freedom no longer agerred in the whig party, and the great body of the people had anxiously inquired how the state, and New England too, could be saved.—its co-operation of the free soil and democratic parties offered the only chance, and thousands who do not even vote for it rejoice in its success. We heartily rejoice in it and would, 'till, sustain it to the utmost. Webster meant to drag Mass. down with him, but this coalition will prostrate him, and leave his allies in elopid disgrace. A coalition with France and Mass, and the colonies from British tyranny, and this will save the old Bay State from her far worse conspiracy of the slave power.—that is justification enough. The "power of party machinery in the hands of unscrupulous leaders," is chiefly seen in still holding so many of the people in the whig ranks.

Nobler motives than those which actuate the free soil party in that State never controlled any of society. The democracy, we suppose, is influenced in part by ordinary party motives, and thousands of them by higher considerations of true democracy. But whatever benefit that party derives adds nothing to the slave power. It is a helpless minority still, and if asposed, it is and must be incapable of giving the State to slavery. It depends entirely on the Freedom-power, which can take care of it. To pro-slavery majority-power is created, but such a power, rich, haughty, conscience-seared y mammon, the strength of slavery in New England, is prostrated forever. Such is the effect and moral of Massachusetts votes this year.

The parties to the coalition are distinct, and not at all responsible for each other's separate action, while the whole country feels the immense value of their combined power. History will write it.

We do not wonder that whigs, even in other states, are concerned when they see the pillar of their strength in New England crumbling to dust. Liberty long entreated them with almost eloquence of appeal—they vowed, but the harlotry of slavery won them. They may complain as the Austrians did after the battle of Lodi, that Bonaparte "violated all the rules of war," and with equal effect. The movements in Massachusetts are among the most cheering signs of Providence for the future.—When the Advertiser comes to embrace freedom as an end, it will better judge of its means.

Treason! Treason!!
The Grand Jury of Pennsylvania have found bills for Treason against some 38 persons for connection with the affric at Christiansa, and trial is fixed on the 4th Monday of November. (The U. S. Judges, Grier and Kane, charged the assembly to summon none as jurors but "men of the strictest integrity and highest intelligence," that is, men known to be as servile as themselves. We believe jurors are not "drawn" there as here, consequently the court may select its own tools. And the penalty for treason is hanging.

The Constitution define "treason" to consist in "levying war against the United States," and in affording "aid and comfort" to their enemies. Nothing else can be made treason; yet this case of simple resistance to law is to be magnified into treason against reason, common sense, and all decent respect to the true nature of the facts, either from pure bloodthirstiness, or to offer higher evidence still of allegiance to southern tyranny. Even the Methodist preacher who gave notice of the kidnapper's approach is included in the indictment for High Treason! So then, if slave hunters appear in our city and we publish the fact and warn the colored people, and any violation of the law should grow out of it on their part, we must expiate the crime upon the gallows!!

Verily, verily it is time for the people of this country to awake to the alarming strides of despotic power. The worst principles of English tyranny in past centuries are upon us; and with them have come the tools to carry them out. Jeffries himself lives again. The people must go to the ballot-box in resistance, or to prison and the gallows! There is no alternative.

The administration at Washington, under which this fell spirit has been let loose upon the land, has charged to the most stringent prosecution of these cases of treason, as if it loved blood.

The Southern Press is not to be conciliated, by northern journals giving small things large names. They can do that at the south, without assistance from us. It sneers at the slang of "treason" which the underlings of the bar and the bench indulge in, at the mob-outrage, at the north. It says:—

We are told that forcible resistance to law is treason. If so, there must be some forty traitors at Boston, two hundred at Christiansa, and perhaps as many at Syracuse—in all, about five hundred. The punishment of treason is death. Does anybody expect to see them hung? If not, what becomes of the law—the of the compromise of the Union?

At the Worcester County Fair, five persons were awarded prizes for the best domestic bread. We hope that all other Agricultural Societies will be wise enough to follow this shrewd and praiseworthy example. (We believe no such premium has been offered in Maine, and we move that it be offered in every county hereafter. Only this; it must be limited to unmarried ladies; others having already received their premiums. Dr. Holmes, do you second the motion?)

NEW YORK EVENING POST.—This excellent democratic paper has assumed a new dress. For sound ability, courtesy, integrity and principle this paper is not perhaps exceeded in the country. It has reliable character, and is doing an important service in establishing true democracy in this country in the place of mercenary servility. The impress of the noble Leggett still remains upon it in the hands of Bryant, the honored poet. We hope its circulation may be still more extended in this state.

WE see not how it is possible for a man of integrity and honor—one who means to maintain a character quite above that of a mere party hack, or a time-serving trickster, to remain in either of the old parties. See the example of a greater man in all respects than ever Daniel Webster was, that of

HORACE MANN.
In his speech at the State Free Soil Convention he says:—

"The resolutions and address put forth by the whig State Convention at Springfield brought me here. It was by such false pretenses as these (anti-slavery professions of Daniel Webster in his Marshfield speech) that thousands and I doubt not tens of thousands of men wholly penetrated and imbued with free soil principles, were kept in the whig ranks. I was one of them."

COLONEL DAVIS.
"Col. William Davis of Plymouth, heretofore a member of the whig State Central Committee, moved as we understand by similar motives, has resigned his place on the Committee."—Commonwealth.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.
This gallant, noble Kentuckian held on to the whig party as long as he could, and till the cause of freedom in his own State was nearly smothered, but now he is clear. The whigs have heretofore been fond of referring freedom to his example, now we ask them to hear what he says in his speech at Cleveland and say if he is not right. When the party is too servile for southern men, it is not time for northern loudness to profess "abolition whigs" to stop? He says:—

"I have acted as many of you know with the whig party. I advocated the election of Henry Clay, and subsequently the election of General Tyler, confiding in the promises which they made me. If there can be any blame attached to me, in the matter, it is in acting so long with a party that has proved recreant to every principle of Liberty and Republicanism. The time has come when I must separate myself from that party."

THE COMPROMISE A FAILURE!
There is no fact more obvious than that the boasted compromise is an utter failure. The whole argument for it at the north has been that it settled the slavery agitation. Without this it would not have stood an hour. If it failed here, the failure was total. And it has failed.—It has done nothing to make peace;—it has rather increased the trouble. Scarcely a party in a free state dares to embrace it in its creed, so odious is it. Politicians begin to see this and throw it aside. Here is an instance:—

Mr. Dallas and the Compromise Measures.
The Galveston News publishes a letter from Vice President Dallas, dated the 2nd of July, containing a distinct admission of the failure of the Compromise measures and a proposition to decide the Slavery question, once for all by the amendment of the Constitution.

WASHINGTON CONVINCED.
There is scarcely another lesson which the people of the United States have more need to learn, than the one which Arnold's treachery learned Washington, viz: never to trust men of talents without integrity.

What Washington said of Arnold, we, former worshippers at the shrine of our fallen idol's great ability, may repeat: "I thought that an officer of courage and ability, who had shed his blood for his country, was entitled to confidence, and I gave him mine. I am convinced now, and for the rest of my life, that we should never trust those who are wanting in probity, whatever abilities they may possess.—Arnold has betrayed us."

FREE SOILISM IN KENT.—A letter to the editor of the Cecil Democrat, dated Chestertown, Md., Sept. 22d, says:—

"The Free Soilers met here to-morrow, for the purpose of nominating tickets as they say. I do not know their strength, but it is as they can muster from fifty to seventy votes in the county."

Rottemness at the north alone puts back freedom at the south. To gratify trading, gambling politicians, the north throws its influence on to the side of slavery, and thus makes it irresistible. Who can estimate the consequences and guilt of such a fact! If the north would stand firmly by the cause of freedom, it would spring up instantly in all the south, and "the good time coming" be near. Now, it must wait, and the slaves cry in vain!

VILLAINS CAUGHT.—RUM.
There is scarcely any class of criminals from whom Society has suffered more than from incendiaries, and we rejoice that they begin to be caught. We learn by the Traveller that at South Berwick, Maine, Benjamin Stillings was arraigned on the testimony of S. Wilkinson, an accomplice, who turned states evidence. He testified that in 1848 Stillings hired the witness and one Isaac C. Pray, to burn the Methodist Meeting House in Berwick. They accomplished their villainous purpose by boring out the panels of the outer door, and placing their combustibles around the altar of the Church. Within a few months since, he assisted the prisoner and others in burning a barn, dwelling-house, powder-house, an academy, and blowing up the Baptist Meeting House, all in So. Berwick.

The witness further testified that Stillings nerved him up to these fiendish acts by giving him liquor and money. The only reason assigned by the prisoner to his miserable tools, for committing these acts of Vandalism, was that "the rum-sellers must prevail, and that the temperance folks would be less likely to prosecute them if they had fires to think about."

He was put under \$4000 bonds. Isaac C. Pray was arrested and put under bonds of \$1400 on the same testimony, as another of the gang. Andrew Joy was arraigned on the same testimony for burning Wm. A. Hayes' house, and made to recognize in \$700. When arraigned, he plead guilty, and addressed the court as follows: "When I committed the crime, I was under the influence of intoxicating liquor, and was set on by Benjamin Stillings; otherwise I should never have committed the act."

Thus it appears that this business originated with the rum power, as it probably does in most others. That power must be put down.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1851.
The President has given orders to the Naval stations to fire salutes and extend all military honors to Kossuth at New York and other places. A grand dinner will be given him at the President's House.

It is time for the friends of true democratic freedom in this State, to be well aware of the work they have to do. God's labor and sacrifice have enlisted a body of voters and of society sufficient, with energy and organization, to control the public influence and action of the State at an early period. This power for good must not be lost, it would be a moral waste, such suffering humanity cannot afford. Free principles have a strong hold in this state among the people, despite the hostility which they have had to encounter. Not less than 50,000 of our own population should be reckoned on that side. But these will accomplish but very little unless they are embodied—organized. Everything depends upon that. And this work must be a great part of it be done during the fall and winter. Next summer will be short and busy, and enough will remain to be done after doing what we can in advance. We must put in the winter season.

The people must be informed. This work must be taken up after the manner of 1846, and that will give us 20,000 votes. We must resort to the "one man power," so eloquently urged by the noble martyr to liberty, Alvan Stewart. By means of papers, lectures, tracts, conversation, and documents, proper information must be placed before every man's mind, in each neighborhood, district, town and county.

Then we have elections and nominations to make. Delegates at large to a National Convention to be held early next season, are to be chosen. Massachusetts has chosen nine, and we should choose six, good and true. When a Hale, or an Adams, a Mann, Chase, Niles, Jay, Giddings, Clay, etc. etc. is to be selected as the standard bearer of Freedom in the great national conflict with the allies of tyranny, Maine must have a hand in that. Then each congressional district should have its delegate, and he is to be chosen.

We have also at some time electors to choose, a governor, representatives to congress, county officers etc. to nominate, and county and town committees to appoint. We know not how much of this work can be done before next summer, but refer to it for early consideration. At the same time, the hosts of freemen are to be aroused to energetic, manly action.

We do not perceive how we can well do without a state convention before many months; and if one is to be held would it not be best to hold it early? Some have suggested this fall, and we invite the state committee to consider this. Besides, we must have county and other local meetings—perhaps a series in different places, and call into action the large amount of intelligence and ability in our ranks. This is our chief reliance, and we cannot do without it.

We have thus sketched the work, and ask for it immediate attention. What we fear is delay, by which time an opportunity will be lost. We never had greater encouragement to work. Instead of "trashing the holy cause of Liberty, it is now demonstrated that its treacherous enemies have by their "peace measures," but cast stumbling blocks in their own path, and if they do not break their necks over them, it will be owing entirely to the stupidity of free soil men. The boasted compromise has proved itself an UTER FAILURE. After debasing the country, robbing and insulting the people, and seeking to rivet the chains of horrid oppression, our servile hunkers have but obtained their own confusion, and the mortification of utter failure in all but the exposure to perfect nudity of their own hypocrisy. In scarcely a single state dare they attempt to make their vaunted compromise a matter of party faith! They cannot get it adopted at home; and instead of settling the "agitation" they have made it far worse. Here, then, we find them self-betrayed, Providence having "turned the counsel of Ahiathophel into foolishness." The friends of Right, of Justice and Humanity, must now arise and save their country and its signing, perishing poor. Heaven is working for us.

CONVENTION IN TORONTO.
The people of color lately held a large and respectable convention in Toronto, Canada.—Representatives were present from five or six States, from the West Indies and from England. The object was to promote the welfare of the colored people on this continent. Resolutions were adopted against the fugitive law; in favor of the British government and Canada, and urging the colored people of the States to settle there (which was protested by many) against slavery; in favor of education; temperance; cultivation of the soil; and children learning trades; against separate schools and churches for colored people as fostering prejudice; also the following, after which the committee referred to was appointed and instructed to call another convention.

Resolved, "That the formation of a great league of the colored people of the North and South American continent, and of the West Indies, for the general abolition of slavery, for the protection of the common rights of their brethren throughout the world, and for their social, political and moral elevation, be recommended to the consideration of a committee of five persons, to be appointed by this convention; and that they take the necessary steps to acquire information, and to report at such time, and in such manner, as they may think proper, the result of their inquiries and deliberations."

ANOTHER ARTIFICE.—The rum interest in Augusta have attempted to bring ridicule on the execution of the law, by inducing the constable to seize casks of water instead of liquor. That won't work.

VERMONT.—Legislature assembled last week. Votes for Governor, whig, 22,676. Democrat, 14,950. Slave Hunter, 6,668. (This class of serviles are called in this state "the democracy of Vermont.") Williams' majority, 889. Had it not been for his known anti-slavery character he could not have been elected by the people. Freedom has a noble vote, though less than its first candidate had not played false. Let its friends stand firmly, and abide their time.

SENATOR DOUGLASS.
This northern slaveholding aspirant to the presidency, in a late agricultural address, thus bates his hook with sugar:—

"Whether the United States will ever be able to produce the quantity required for their fair trial; and if not, may stand charged. The instructions of Secretary Clayton to Campbell, Consul at Havana were distinct in this respect: You will, however, be vigilant in ascertaining who among your countrymen in your consular district are charged with crimes against the sovereignty of Spain. You will see that they have fair trial; and if in any instance, this shall be refused, you will report the fact to the department, in order that the Spanish government may be held accountable."

Clayton was superceded by the Webster-Fillmore Cabinet, Campbell removed to give place to Owen. The consequence of the change is before the people. The American Consul, in the name of his government, surrendered the rights of the American citizen, and relieved the Spanish government of all responsibility and all fear.

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANAC.—This is said to be the same as written by Benjamin Franklin for 1789, 1740, 1741, with the motto, "He that by the glow must drive, himself must either hold or drive."

Franklin published his Almanac 26 years—from 1735 to 1760, a full set of which is not now to be found. J. Dagget, Jr., 66 Liberty st. N. York.

BOSTON FEMALE MEDICAL SCHOOL.—The establishment of this institution is one of the most worthy objects of our times, and is supported by the best influences of the country.—The School is in need of more apparatus, and Mr. Sicks is in this city soliciting aid to obtain it. We hope he will meet with success.

A free democratic State Convention is to be held at Montpelier, Vt. on the 17th inst. "to take measures for a more perfect organization of the party," &c. We should be glad to see this example followed in this state immediately.

Miss Hayes, an Irish girl, is acquiring much fame in New York as a singer. Jenny must remember there are more girls than one.

The Spanish authorities report their loss in the Cuban affair at 78 killed, 166 wounded, 8 bruised—total 245.

BOLDING TO BE LIBERATED.
A letter from E. D. Culver Esq. counsel for Bolding, the Poughkeepsie victim of the "Union," says the kidnapper has agreed to accept the \$2,000 raised for his release, now that the victory has been duly celebrated in South Carolina. He will soon be restored to his distressed wife.

The British officers of the Searching Expedition coincide with those of the United States in the opinion that Sir John Franklin is living and may be found. This is cruel unless there is good ground for the opinion.

It is thought that Kossuth will arrive in this country in about two weeks. No man living is more deserving of a most enthusiastic reception by freemen, than this heroic Free Soiler and Abolitionist.

A more delightful autumn never smiled than the present.

A severe gale has again occurred on Lake Erie, in which one vessel and several lives were lost.

THE SYRACUSE RESCUE.
Last spring, says the Albany Atlas, the hospitalities of the city of Syracuse were offered to the President and his cabinet, and extended to the Secretary of State, who followed in that tour. Mr. Webster addressed the people, and while receiving and acknowledging these hospitalities, manifested one of the following languages, which now turns out to have been a threat.

"Depend upon it, the (fugitive) law will be executed in its spirit, and to the letter. [Great applause.] It will be executed in all the great cities—here in Syracuse, in the midst of the next Anti-Slavery Conventions if the occasion shall arise; then we shall see what becomes of their lives, and their sacred honor!" [Tremendous cheering.]

There are not fifty abolitionists proper, in Syracuse. The slave claimant was 15 days in Syracuse with his "game" before he noticed the Deputy Marshal had three weeks notice to be in readiness. But a quiet execution of the laws would not have answered the purpose of the agitators, or fulfilled the prophecy of the god-like Secretary. The Service of the process was referred to the Anti-Slavery Society was in session, a State Fair assembled, and a crowd gathered to the courts.

At the meeting of the Convention, the day after the re-capture of the fugitive, Gerrit Smith offered a series of resolutions, two of which we copy, which were sustained by S. R. Ward and others, and passed unanimously:—

Whereas, Daniel Webster, that base and infamous enemy of the human race, did, in a speech, which he delivered himself in Syracuse, last spring, exultingly and insultingly predict, that fugitive slaves would yet be taken away from Syracuse, and whereas the attempt to fulfill that prediction was delayed until the 1st day of October, 1851, when the Liberty Party of the State of New York, were holding their annual Convention in Syracuse; and whereas the attempt was defeated by the majestic and mighty uprising of two thousand five hundred brave men, before whom the half dozen kidnappers were but "as tow."

Resolved, "That we rejoice that the city of Syracuse, the Anti-Slavery city of Syracuse, the city of Anti-Slavery Conventions, our beloved and glorious city of Syracuse, still remains undegraded by the fulfillment of the satanic prediction of the Satan's Daniel Webster."

The American Consul and the Cuban Vicar.—American citizen, arrested under Spanish authority, should have a fair trial by law for all offenses of which he may stand charged. The instructions of Secretary Clayton to Campbell, Consul at Havana were distinct in this respect: You will, however, be vigilant in ascertaining who among your countrymen in your consular district are charged with crimes against the sovereignty of Spain. You will see that they have fair trial; and if in any instance, this shall be refused, you will report the fact to the department, in order that the Spanish government may be held accountable."

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WESTERN CORRESPONDENCE.
ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Sep. 29th, 1851.
Bro. WILLEY: I started from Cleveland for this place on Friday morning after the Convention, expecting to come through in one day.—But on account of delays peculiar to Western travel, on Saturday, late in the evening, in a drenching rain storm, I reached Jacksonstown, twenty miles from this city. The house at which I stopped, though kept by one "W. Davis," was a miserable grog-shop; and you can well imagine what a sabbath the next day must have been to me. Temperance hotels are not found in the West. Every little village is crowded with shops labeled GROCERY, which I believe, invariably signifies a liquor store. And the public bar-room carousals which one is compelled to witness makes him feel as if he had passed backward, as well as Westward, a generation at least. The friends of temperance here, however, are full of courage, and feel confident that their next Legislature will enact a law similar to ours in Maine.

In journeying hither I passed across a portion of the Western Reserve, a region long familiar to me by name, as the battle ground of freedom in Ohio. The population are mostly of New England origin, the land having been settled under the supervision of the Connecticut Land Company. It is very level; the roads are all directed exactly to the cardinal points, cross each other at right angles, and are one mile apart. The soil is not so fertile as in the southern part of the State, but will produce great crops of hay and grain. In the cause of education, temperance, and the anti-slavery reform, the people on the Reserve are far in advance of the people in other portions of the State.

I tarried a short time at MOUNT VERNON, a beautiful town on Vernon River. It is in the center of the State, in a fertile region, where wheat is grown in great abundance. There is a good water power here, well improved. Kenyon College is five miles distant. A "yankee," from Maine, was here, constructing a new kind of "table" for turning locomotives. And though I do not think Western men are at all inferior to yankees, I have been pleased to notice that the enterprise and sagacity of New England men by no means are invisible ingredients in this part of our country.

Free Will Baptist Anniversary.
LEBANON, October 10, 1851.
Bro. WILLEY:—The Free Will Baptist Anniversary were held at Lebanon, this morning, commencing Tuesday evening, Oct. 7, at 9 o'clock, with the annual meeting of the Sabbath School Union. The corresponding Secretary, read a report of the operations of the Society during the year; and addresses were made by several individuals. It was an interesting occasion, and many felt it was good to be there. Wednesday morning at 9 1-2 o'clock the Home Mission Society convened. Report by the corresponding Secretary, Rev. S. Curtis, of Roxbury, Mass. It was an able document, and showed that the funds of that society had been disbursed in a judicious manner, and had effected much good. Many feeble churches have been assisted, and some are in a flourishing condition under the patronage of the Society. 2 o'clock, P. M. the F. M. Society held its anniversary. Report by Rev. B. Hutchins of Dover, New Hampshire. The Missionaries under the patronage of the board in the foreign field have labored with some success. Addresses were made, and contributions solicited. The meeting passed with a good degree of interest.

Thursday morning at 9 1-2 o'clock the Education Society was called to order by the President, Rev. B. Hutchins, and an able report was presented and read by the Secretary, Rev. Oren B. Chaney, of Lebanon, Maine. Mr. Chaney is the Free Soil representative in our State Legislature from this town; a whole-souled man who knows his duty, and does it. The Education Society has under its charge, the Theological Seminary at Whitestown, N. Y., a school which is doing a good work in the education of the Ministry.

Thursday, 2 o'clock, P. M. commenced the Anti Slavery Meeting. It was a glorious meeting, full of spirit and life. It was the great meeting of the occasion, though all were good. The report by Rev. J. D. Stuart, was a most interesting document, carefully written, pungent, and undiluting, as truth. It was historical, giving an account of the rise of the Anti Slavery sentiment in the denomination; showing how a few men, imbued with the right spirit, bore aloft the true standard amidst the recreancy of time-servers in church and State. Whatever may be said of the pro-slavery character of some of the laymen of this denomination, it is certain, that not a man can be found of the thousand ministers in the connection, who is not an outspoken abolitionist. The report and speeches were listened to by a large audience with entire satisfaction.

A Temperance Meeting was held Thursday evening, and resolutions fully sustaining the Maine Liquor Law, were passed unanimously. Addresses were made by several gentlemen. It was a good time. Yours, B.

Resolved, That we ministers and members of the Free Will Baptist Anti Slavery Society, believe the so called Fugitive Slave Law to be both wicked and cruel; that such legislation would disgrace a nation of barbarians; and, that the people who maintain and defend it, deserve to be excluded by the rest of mankind from the pale of Christendom, and consigned to their true position beyond the limits of civilization.

Resolved, That this law, though its friends never intended for such a purpose, has under God, proved the Ithuriel Spear in unmasking the hollow heartedness and hypocritical professions of many of the politicians and religionists of our country.

Treason is alarmingly on the increase! A despatch from Washington says: "The President has sent instructions to arrest all the parties to the Syracuse outrage, and for their commitment for trial, on a charge of treason."

MARYLAND.—Four Whigs and two Democrats are chosen to Congress—the Whigs have gained one, in Baltimore city.

NOR BAH.—The Worcester Spy speaks of the Boston Courier as displaying its hyena-like propensities by first idolizing a bone, and then worrying at it.

Free soilers and democrats in Norfolk county have united on a common senatorial ticket.

The Tennessee Legislature has been organized by the election of W. Biggers in both branches.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 11.—Governor Williams delivered his message to-day. It is a strong Whig document. He takes ground in favor of carrying out the Compromise acts, but doubts the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law—though he thinks it must be sustained. He also advocates a higher Tariff, to afford protection to home manufacturers.

General Houston authorizes the Union to declare that the affair of Donnalson, of Texas, is fictitious, and that the Presidential correspondence is a hoax.

ENEMIES OF TEMPERANCE.
Who are they? How shall we know them? All profess to be the very best friends of the cause in the world; and what test will distinguish the genuine from the counterfeit? The following will hardly ever mislead our calculation:—If a man, while professing friendship for it, manifests no sympathy in common with its active friends, if he is always found doubting the wisdom of their plans, without proposing any other, but lives only to put him down either as an open enemy or a false friend, whose assistance is considerably worse than useless.—Lancaster Express.

That is admirably well said, and is altogether just. And the same tests are equally just when applied to the subject of freedom. Say what they will, the real enemies of the cause of freedom are thus revealed. Hold them to it.

CONFLICT WITH THE POLICE.—In attempt to arrest a man named William Vospus, at the house of William French, on Great street, on Wednesday evening, Police officers Stephen Knight and Albert Houston were attacked by several desperate characters, armed with deadly weapons, and came near losing their lives.—Officer Houston received a stab in the region of the heart, which penetrated through his outside coat, vest, and underclothing, and glanced on his ribs, fortunately inflicting only a superficial wound. Officer Knight was struck with some instrument, probably a slug shot, on the forehead and on the back of the head, and was severely wounded. The two officers stood their ground, battling it manfully, but finally the assailants with Vospus, and their escape.

Two of the party who assisted Vospus, were Wm. French and Levi G. Moulton. The names of the others are not known. Moulton was arrested about 11 o'clock on the same evening, and a pistol loaded to the muzzle with powder and buck shot, a separate supply of powder and buck shot, and a rock tied up in a handkerchief, were found upon him. He made a desperate struggle, but was finally overcome and carried to the watch house.—Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.
The Republic takes strong ground, apparently by authority, relative to British interference in Cuban affairs, and says it will lead to a movement, that all Europe cannot resist; that a majority of the American people do not want Cuba, and her only protection is in the United States Government.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, Sept. 18.

The climax of the State Fair was reached to-day. I think that 60,000 persons were within the enclosure when I left at 1 o'clock, and that the whole number who entered during the day can hardly have fallen below one hundred thousand. I shall be disappointed if the day's receipts come short of \$7,000.

Brighter and better weather never was than has thus far been enjoyed throughout. Each of the three days has been as clear as the sun and sky could make it; to-day alone has been moderately warm; Tuesday and Wednesday were as cool as could be wished. An expense of \$100 dollars in keeping the streets perfectly watered would have made everything as agreeable as heart could wish. I estimate the positive injury to dresses sustained for want of that \$100 at \$5,000, while the discomfort and probable disease caused by the cloud of dust continually hovering over the road from Main st. to the Fair ground were far more serious items.

The Fair has scarcely been visible to-day, because of the superabundance of the people. Every hall, tent, booth and rough board edifice within the inclosure have been crowded by a moving, pressing, sweating mass since 10 o'clock. The open grounds were in good part black with moving thousands, and not one-fourth of those who would gladly have witnessed the operations of the various Grain-Threshers, Stalk-Cutters, Horse-Power Wood-Cutters, &c., have been able to do so. I am right glad that I came early and devoted Tuesday and yesterday in good part to seeing while seeing was practicable.

The Fair is immense in the number of animals exhibited—I think beyond all American precedent. That there is a great amount of excellence is the general verdict. I think there must be more than one thousand head of cattle, besides horses; and the keen competition between the advocates of the Durham and Devon breeds have brought respectively together their best specimens, as also of the various approved crosses of these with the native and with each other. There are some fine Ayrshires also exhibited. The show of sheep is extensive and very good, in both the fine and coarse woolled varieties, though a competent farmer friend, who attended the Vermont State Fair at Middlebury last week, thinks that was superior to ours both in sheep and horses. If it be true as he was assured, that ten first class Saxony ewes were actually introduced for 300 cash each, to be taken to Ohio, it must be owned that the Vermont sheep breeders have either remarkably fine animals or an extraordinary talent for selling them.

But I do not take so deep an interest in animals as in implements, because the field of the greatest progress in agriculture is decidedly that of invention and machinery. After all the marvelous things that this large Durham, that marvelous fine woolled Saxon, &c. &c., I should not be greatly surprised by a demonstration that Abraham, Lot, and other ancient herdsmen had about as fine a stock as any modern breeder who is enabled to sell three-year-olds at hundreds of dollars per head. But just confront any old-time patriarch with such mowing machines, reapers, threshers, &c., as are exhibited on this Fair ground and he would knock under at once. Nothing comparable to these in efficiency were ever seen before this nineteenth century; nothing equal in all respects to what is here exhibited can be seen out of the United States to-day. Great Britain alone can approach it, and she can do no more than that. Her machines are too heavy, too expensive, too complicated. Small farmers cannot afford to buy them and common laborers cannot work them. Here all is different. We have horse rakes for \$10 which do their work perfectly, while their British rivals cost \$50, are of far heavier draught, and perform no better. An extensive farmer observed yesterday that he could not have cut his day (100 acres) this year without the help of a new mower (Howard's I think) which required a man, a boy and a span of horses to work it and did the work of ten men. This is but one among many such newly perfected aids to rapid and cheap farming. There is a corn planter here that drops and covers thoroughly one row as fast as a horse can walk, requiring only a man to guide the horse; but there is no reason why it should not be so improved as to plant two rows as easily and rapidly as it now does one. Of grain sowers there are half-a-dozen on the ground—one any one of them a great improvement on hand sowing, in regard both to excellence and expedition. And I was pleased to find here a cheap steam engine on wheels, (four horse, costing \$335, all appliances included) from the manufactory of Hoard & Bradford, Watertown, Jefferson Co. I visited and spoke of their works some fifteen months since, and I learn to-day that they have been unable to fill their orders promptly at any time during the past year, owing to the continually increasing demand, although they have meantime quadrupled the number of workmen. They make engines with boiler, &c., as low as \$75, (half horse) requiring about as much fuel as a parlor fire, and, from that up to six-horse, (\$400.) The one here exhibited can be guided to the barn or stack to thresh out and winnow the grain, and, when that is done, will propel itself to the field in quest of a job of stump pulling; thence will travel back to the house and there saw up the winter's wood about as fast as a man can hand it along, beguiling its leisure moments by pumping water for the cattle, churning, turning grindstone, hanging the brass kettle over the kitchen fire, and rocking the cradle. Of course, I speak only of the power; to apply it to all these various uses, other machinery is requisite. But I have seen enough to convince me that for all purposes where essentially stationary power will answer, steam is already cheaper for the farmer on a liberal scale than horse power, and that it is a shameful waste of human labor to cut up a pile of wood to fireplace lengths with an axe.

For plowing, transportation, and such essentially locomotive uses, I think cattle must still be employed until the time must be many years ahead, (which cannot now be many years ahead,) when the steam engine shall be superceded by the electric force which

does not so rapidly exhaust or consume the material or elements of its power. It is not the cost but the bulk and weight of the wood (or coal) and water consumed by a steam engine which render it unavailable for such uses; and, to overcome the obstacle here interposed to farmers, some new discovery or invention is needed. I am sure it cannot be far off.

I have been much interested to-day in the working of a flax breaker—(by Clements, of Springfield, Mass., I believe.) It receives the dry straw (whether rotted or unrotted is immaterial) on a table, whence it is carried under the breaking machinery and delivered, thoroughly broken and almost entirely free from every thing but the fiber, on a similar table or platform on the other side, the woody matter being thrown out in very fine shavings at one end. This is a new machine of one horse-power, and may possibly require modifications to insure the highest efficiency of which it is capable; but I see no reason to doubt that a two horse machine attended by two men may break and tolerably dress a ton of straw per day. The fiber comes out straight and unbroken, and I could not see how so poor a percent of it need be wasted. The machine may cost \$200. I hope to see ere long that will take off the seed at the same operation with the breaking, delivering the clean seed at one end and the shives at the other.

The owners of Claussen's American flax cotton, are represented here by Mr. Roberts, one of them, who as a large but not large enough case of specimens of rough flax, half dressed and half doted, flax cotton, colored ditto, yarns, as cotton fabrics, ditto mixed with cotton, ditto with wool, &c. It was barely possible to get near these specimens to-day. I saw an inveterate sceptic converted to the faith by simply looking at them and watching the operation of Clements' breaker. Of course, until further experience shall be had, any man may tilt about that flax cotton can be afforded cheap enough to supercede or rival the tropical cotton; but I hold that no one who has eyes and will open them can doubt that flax cotton may be dyed, spun and woven as easily and as perfectly as any cotton that ever grew. The comparative utility of the recent flax cotton and then discoveries is a question into which I do not need now care to enter. There is ample room for both, and I believe they will both be widely and significantly successful. Neither has anything to fear at much to hope for from the fullest triumph of the other. I hope to hear soon that the manufacture of each has been undertaken in this country on a scale and under auspices morally certain to insure their complete success.

But enough for to-night. Rochester overflows with visitors, to all of whom he is exercising a generous hospitality. A grand banquet in honor of the Fair is given by citizens this evening. Thus far, have heard of no accident or other drawback on the enjoyment of this grand festival.

CONVERSATION BETWEEN DISCIPLINE AND STEEPLE.

Dis.—"Steeple, what right have you to be here?"

Steeple—"A foolish question, neighbor, discipline, in these days. The question is what is expedient."

Dis.—"Are you not a proud thing, tacking up there so high?"

Steeple—"No prouder than the purses will warrant that put me here."

Dis.—"Are you not ashamed of yourself your extravagance?"

Steeple—"I only cost \$7000."

Dis.—"The price of a good commodities plain church."

Steeple—"A barn rather; Who wants to worship now-a-days in such an old fashioned affair?"

Dis.—"I do. I am old fashioned enough for that. I say give me plain, convenient, economical churches to worship God and save souls. All this splendid architecture is unconstitutional if it is not wicked."

Steeple—"Unconstitutional? Fiddlestick. Dear Mr. Disciple, you've had our day. A new order of things has begun. Why can't you be civil and lie on the shelf, and wink at what you cannot help."

Dis.—"This is to my face? Thou art a cunning pinnacle! Ah, it is such healthiness things as you that have reduced my nice simple-minded followers from the Gospel—and now rich men are necessary to them. No I cannot be civil. I feel that I have not long to live, but my last breath shall be uttered in a protest."

Steeple—"Why you biggoted old canting, snuffling, methodistical!"

Dis.—"Interrupting. Stop, stop, you are said enough, I am methodistical, which you are not. It is my nature. Once such a reproach came from the world and I cared not—now it comes from my own household and it cuts me to the heart."

Steeple—"Oh! get along. Don't whine! What harm after all? Fact is, times change, we change too."

Dis.—"I suppose I ought to change to be in fashion, but I cannot. So I must e'er hold my tongue. But when I see my children, gayest of the gay, ringed, jewelled, and flaunting, when I see rich men courted, and plain meeting houses despised, and sumptuous temples sought after, I feel that my poor sheep are being led back to Babylon. Wo! wo! wo!"—N. Y. Sun.

EAT ANYTHING.—Lake Mahopack has been so crowded this summer that the farm-houses about it are filled with visitors. They found fault with the food. This was bad, and that was bad; there was no way of pleasing them.

"What a fuss! I can eat anything," said Isaac.

"Can you eat a crow?" said one of his young boarders.

"Yes, I kin eat a crow."

"Bet you a hat," said his guest.

The bet was made, a crow was caught and nicely roasted, but before serving up they contrived to season it with a good dose of Scotch snuff.

Isaac sat down to the crow. He took a good bite and began to chew away.

"Yes, Yee," he said, "I kin eat crow (another bite, an awful face), I kin eat crow, (symptoms of nausea,) I kin eat crow, but I'll be darned if I hanker arter it!"

Isaac bolted.

Mutual Health Associations.

The institution of Mutual Health Insurance Companies, is of recent date among us, but the results have thus far demonstrated, not only their safe practicability but their great utility also. They are based upon the system of mutual insurances. The members pay in a certain sum annually. If they remain in good health during the year, they of course receive nothing. If they fall sick they receive a certain amount of money each week of their sickness, which sum is rated according to the amount they have paid in at the beginning of the year. If there should be a prevailing uncommon epidemic, and so many of the members should be sick as to use the funds, a tax or assessment must be laid upon the members to pay the expenses. This last case has never, to our knowledge, happened to any institution of the kind in this country. On the contrary, the funds have increased, and sometimes a dividend of interest has been made. By the report of an association of this kind, in Massachusetts, the amount of monies paid out to the sick last month, (Aug.) which is generally a sickly month, was \$6794—this would seem to be a large sum—but there was paid in by members, in regular course, \$10,545, which was enough, you will perceive, to pay the current benefits or dues to the sick, pay many other expenses of the association, and leave a handsome balance on hand to meet future contingencies.

Now the benefits of such an association, to a farmer or mechanic of moderate means, will at once be seen. We will suppose he is not a member—he falls sick, say in August. The work on his farm stands still—nay, it doesn't stand still, it goes backward. His crops become a growing, and so are the weeds and he can't hoe them up. Haying comes on and he is not there to attend to it, and everybody is busy; help is not to be had, and if it could be his bills of sickness are running away with his means. Here is trouble enough to aggravate his sickness and make his chances of recovery less.

Now suppose he is a member of a health association—has paid in a certain sum, say \$1.50 for membership and \$2 for certificate—if he falls sick he is entitled to receive two dollars a week while sick. If he paid five dollars a year he receives five per week, and if eight dollars a year, he receives eight per week. This would help him essentially; it would furnish him with help to see to his work, his hoeing and haying while sick, or if he be furnished with help, it would pay the whole or a part of his sickness, and be of great service to him. The same reasoning will apply to the mechanic, to the trader, &c.

A calculation of chances, as well as years of experience, among those who have charge of these institutions, demonstrate that when conducted on correct principles, they are safe and eminently beneficial. In full consideration of these principles we have deemed it our duty to become a member of one of them, and accordingly on application was admitted to the Howard Mutual Health Association, recently established at Portland, which from the representation of friends, the respectability of its references, and an examination of its schedule or scheme of benefits, which you will find in our advertising columns, we believe to be planned and conducted on safe and correct principles, and in the hands of experienced men.

We would urge the consideration of this subject on our readers. The expenses per annum are not great, and if health continues will not be felt, and if health should fail would afford valuable aid in the hour of need.—Maine Farmer.

THE COUNSELLOR POSED.

At a trial in the Court of King's Bench, June, 1733, between certain publishing tweedledums and tweedledees, as to an alleged piracy of an arrangement of *The Old English Gentleman*—an old English air, by the by—Tom Cooke, the composer, was subpoenaed as a witness by one of the parties. On his cross examination by Sir James Scarlett, afterwards Lord Abinger, for the opposite side, that learned counsel sippantly questioned him thus: "Now, sir, you say that the two melodies are the same but different. What do you mean by that, sir?"

To this Tom promptly answered—"I said that the notes in the two copies were alike, but with a different accent, the one being in common time, the other in six-eighth time; and consequently the position of the accented notes was different."

Sir James—"What is a musical accent?"

Cooke—"My terms are a guinea a lesson, sir." (A loud laugh.)

Sir James (rather ruffled)—"Never mind your terms here. I ask you what is a musical accent? Can you see it?"

Cooke—"No."

Sir James—"Can you feel it?"

Cooke—"A musician can." (Great laughter.)

Sir James, (very angry)—"Now, pray sir, do not beat about the bush, but explain to his lordship [Lord Denman was the judge that tried the cause] and the jury, who are supposed to know nothing about music, the meaning of what you call accent."

Cooke—"Accent in music is a certain stress laid upon a particular note, in the same manner as you would lay a stress upon any given word for the purpose of being better understood. Thus if I were to say—

"You are an ass," it rests on ass; but if I were to say—"You are an ass," it rests on you Sir James."

Reiterated shouts of laughter by the whole court, in which the Bench itself joined, followed this repartee. Silence being at length obtained, the judge with much seeming gravity, accented the chop-fallen counsel thus:

Lord Denman—"Are you satisfied, Sir James?"

Sir James, (who, deep red as he naturally was, to use poor Jack Reeve's own words, had become scarlet in more than name) in a great huff said—"The witness may go down."

And go down he did amidst renewed laughter, in which all joined, particularly the learned brothers, except one, who didn't see any joke in the matter.

Do two half sisters make a whole sister? Can half brothers and sisters in aristocratic families be termed vulgar fractions?

Why is a mariner tracking his way upon a chart, like the Pharosides of old? Because he compasses "sea and land."

THE MILKY WAY.—The number of telescopic stars in the Milky Way is estimated at sixteen million.

MY MOTHER.
Mother, dear Mother, thou art absent from thee,
Yet I cannot forget thy kisses to me;
For many long years that thou didst watch me with care,
Now I am grown a father, thy faults I share.
Thy tokens of love I can never forget,
They're engrained on the tablets of memory yet;
As long as I live I will cherish them true,
And deem them as sacred and tender as thou.
The days of my childhood I call thee to mind,
My heart was so cheerful and free from care;
Thou wert by my side when I learned to love thee,
When thou whispered each word so kindly to me.
How dear is the thought of returning once more,
To thy dear arms, and to thy dear mother's care;
How long must I wait for the glad time to come,
When I may thy kind voice once welcome thee home.
O, home, sweet home! there is music in that sound,
No spot on this earth half so dear have I found;
I long to be near thee, I long to be near thee,
'Twill seem like sweet home as it used to be before.
SARAH J. T.
Holyoke, Mass. Sept. 1851.

The Devil at Pisa.

FLORENCE, July 16.
One of those ridiculous practical jokes which so often end fatally to the actor, has just occurred at Pisa; and as it occasions a great sensation here in consequence of the stain it attaches on the friars of one of the convents of that city, I take leave to give you the particulars, partly as I have heard them recounted by others, and partly as I find them in the local journals. At Pisa there lived in latter years a "fast" young man, whose morals were something like the celebrated leaning tower, a little inclined the wrong way, and who, among other escapades, had caused a great scandal in a respectable family, and refused to repair it by marriage, according to the prayers of the victim and the commands of the church. The gentleman was in fact a regular *manuensis* subject, a fit subject for a French novel, and he went on from day to day, strutting along the banks of the Arno, and perverting all the foolish maids of that not over-religious vicinity, neither attending to the advice of his friends nor the remonstrances of the clergy, till sickness overtook him in the midst of his sins, and death struck him with its most mortal arrow.

Scarcely as he was, he declined the consolation of religion in his last days, and refused to confess or repent, like another Don Giovanni. In vain an excellent and pious priest spoke of his immortal soul, and the penalties prepared in the other world for those who take leave of this in final impenitence; in vain did the friars declare that the devil would claim him as his own the moment the last sigh was drawn—and in vain did one of the reverend gentlemen recount how in a vision he saw his infernal majesty maltreat a hardened sinner on a similar occasion. Don Giovanni died game, as the greatest criminals often do, but before he gave up the ghost he made one of his friends, a Corsican resident at Pisa, promise that he would watch over the body in the Chiapelle Mortuaria, and never leave it until it was consigned to its last home. The Corsican kept his word, and alone, and in the dead of the night, he sat by the side of his departed friend in the convent chapel, where corpses are exposed for 24 hours before burial, either in consecrated or unconsecrated ground. But just as the clock struck twelve, a deep groan, accompanied by the rattling of chains, was heard, and the watcher saw a figure enter, dressed according to the most approved receipts for fitting up a devil, with tremendous horns, a long tail, a chain girt around his body, and draped in red and black, as his Satanic Majesty should be. The Corsican had a bold heart, and he asked the Devil what he wanted. The Devil replied by an awful groan, the rattling of chains, and the outpouring of his claws to seize his prey. The Corsican, still undaunted, declared he would not allow the body to be touched, and he warned the Devil that if he did not leave the place, he would send him back to his infernal regions faster than he came from them.

To this speech the Devil replied by a scornful laugh, such as Zamiel in *Der Freischutz* used, and with another rattle of the chains, advanced to the coffin-side, on which the faithful friend produced a loaded pistol, and taking sure aim, shot the Devil through the heart, and dropped him at his feet dead, as they say at Amsterdam, as a heering, or at Birmingham, as a door-nail. The report of the pistol alarmed the police, and a number of those guardians of the night having appeared, they saw to their astonishment the corpse lying in its proper place, the Corsican sitting tranquilly by its side, and a bleeding mass covered with red and black, and the well-known tail. An explanation was soon given, and when the Devil was stripped of his finery, he turned out to be the bellman of the convent, employed, no doubt by the friars, whose religious assistance was refused, for the purpose of giving a striking proof of the danger of dying without the consolation of the Church, and of the fate to which all impenitent sinners are exposed. The Corsican was tried and acquitted, as he showed that in the Tuscan code there was no penalty attached to shooting the Devil, and as he persisted in saying that when he fired he believed he had to deal with His Satanic Majesty, and no mortal representative. The joke of all remains to be told, and that is, the friars of the convent declare that the whole story is a fabrication, and the Minister of Instruction announces that he will prosecute the *Gazzetta di Tribuna* for having inserted it.—*Florence Cor. of the Times.*

KISSING.—Much has been said and sung about this delightful custom, and much more will be said and sung, for it is a custom which cannot become extinct while one spark of humanity warms the human heart. It is but the natural expression of a feeling too intense for words, and conveys along the heart's telegraph sentiments too pure and fervent to be transmitted by common language.

"The sun stole down the western sky,
With silent foot, and burning glance,
At wood and vale playfully,
Who, loving, leaped to his advances.
They met—and as the first warm gust
Of summer, waking the spring of feeling,
They gently kiss—oh, mark the blush
That o'er the water's cheek is stealing.

Reader, isn't that perfect?—Isn't it a magnificent description of a pair of lovers meeting, after being separated a whole week!—We consider it a poetic gem; for every word, line, and letter, is gushing over with truth.

THE MILKY WAY.—The number of telescopic stars in the Milky Way is estimated at sixteen million.

THE MANSTEALING LAW.

It is necessary that the people shall be acquainted with the knapping law recently enacted by Congress, and as we cannot keep in type the entire law, we have made a brief, but correct synopsis of it.—Here it is:

—But in the first place, let us give Daniel Webster's endorsement of the bill. The following is from his speech of the 7th of March, 1850:

"Every member of every Northern Legislature is bound by oath to support the constitution of the United States; and this article of the constitution which says to these states that they shall deliver up fugitive slaves, is as binding in honor and in conscience as any other article; and no man fulfils his duty, under his oath, in any State Legislature who sets himself at work to find excuses, evasions, escapes from his constitutional duty. * * * My friend at the head of the Judiciary Committee has a Bill upon that subject now before the Senate, with some amendments to it which have been offered. I propose to support that bill with all proper authority and provisions in it, to the fullest extent.—TO THE FULLEST EXTENT."—Daniel Webster.

Now here is the substance of the "Bill":

Duties of Commissioners.
Commissioners, who have been or shall be appointed by the Circuit Courts of the U. S., are authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this act.—Sec. 1.

Appointment of Commissioners.
The superior Court of each organized territory shall have the same power to appoint commissioners, as the Circuit Court of the U. States, and the commissioners appointed by these superior courts are to possess all the powers conferred upon those appointed by the Circuit Courts.—Sec. 2.

New officers to be appointed.
The Circuit Courts and the Superior Courts shall have power to enlarge the number of commissioners with a view to afford reasonable facilities to seize fugitives.—Sec. 3.

Duty of Commissioners.
The Commissioners shall grant certificates to claimants, upon satisfactory proof, with authority to take fugitives to the State or Territory, from which they have fled.—Sec. 4.

Duty of marshals—penalties.
Marshals and Deputy Marshals are commanded to obey and execute all warrants and precepts under this act, under penalty, (for refusal or neglect,) of a fine of \$1000 to the use of the claimant.—Sec. 5.

Marshals' penalty for slave's escape.
If the fugitive shall escape from a marshal or deputy, after his arrest, without his assent, he shall be liable on his official bond to be prosecuted for the benefit of such claimant for the full value of the service or labor of the fugitive.—Sec. 6.

Commissioners are authorized to appoint persons to execute their warrants, with authority to summon and call to their aid the bystanders or posse comitatus when necessary. "All good citizens are commanded to aid and assist in the prompt and efficient execution of the law whenever their services may be required."—Sec. 7.

Fugitive may be seized without process.
When a man has escaped from service or labor, his claimant or the agent or attorney of the claimant may pursue and reclaim him, either by procuring a warrant from the court or commissioner, or by seizing him without process and taking him before the tribunal.—Sec. 8.

Case to be decided summarily.
When the fugitive is thus taken, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner to decide the case in a summary manner, and upon satisfactory proof that the fugitive does owe service or labor to the claimant, the commissioner shall issue his certificate, authorizing the claimant to take the fugitive, and to use such reasonable force as is necessary, to carry him back to slavery.—Sec. 9.

Certificate to be sufficient evidence.
A deposition or affidavit certified in proper form by the court of the State from which the fugitive escaped, shall be considered satisfactory evidence of the fact of escape and also of the identity of the fugitive. These certificates shall be conclusive of the right of the claimant to remove his prey, and shall prevent all molestation by any process issued by any court, judge, magistrate, or other persons whomsoever.—Sec. 10.

Fugitive's evidence not to be taken.
In no trial or hearing under this act shall the fugitive's testimony be admitted in evidence.—Sec. 11.

Penalty for obstructing the manstealers.
Any person who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct, hinder or prevent the claimant, his agent, or attorney, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him from arresting the fugitive, with or without process, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding \$1000 and imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, and shall moreover pay to the claimant the sum of \$1000 for each fugitive so lost.—Sec. 12.

Penalty for rescuing a man from the manstealers.
Any person who shall rescue or attempt to rescue the fugitive from custody is liable to the same penalty.—Sec. 13.

Penalty for aiding escape from the manstealers.
Any person who shall aid the fugitive, directly or indirectly to escape, is liable to the same penalty.—Sec. 14.

Penalty for harboring a man from the pursuit of the manstealers.
Any person who shall harbor or conceal the fugitive knowing him to be one, is liable to the same penalty.—Sec. 15.

Bribe to the Commissioner to deliver the fugitive to the manstealers.
The Commissioner shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars, if he shall deliver the fugitive into slavery, but only five dollars in cases where he shall not deem the proof sufficient to send him back.—Sec. 16.

Manstealers to be aided in case of an attempt to rescue.
Upon affidavit by the claimant that he has reason to apprehend a rescue, the

persons as are necessary to overcome the force—the United States Treasury to pay the bill.—Sec. 9.

What constitutes testimony.
When a fugitive has fled, his claimant may make satisfactory proof of the fact to any court or record in the State or Territory from whence he escaped, and said court shall cause a record to be made of the fact, and a description of the fugitive and a transcript of this record shall be full and conclusive evidence in the tribunal where the fugitive may be found, and upon its being produced, the fugitive shall be delivered up. In the absence of such transcript of record the claim shall be determined by other satisfactory proof, competent in law.—Sec. 10.

Approved September 18, 1850.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

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